NEW YORK MERALIK FRIDAY, JUNE 10. 1876-PRIPLE SEELS

fashion, Religion and Art in England.

The "Lothair" Dispensation and Papal Propagandism.

Bourbonism in Exile and Continental Revolutionism.

Our special writers in Europe supply the following ample reports of the progress of Old World history,

ENGLAND.

Fashionable Life in London—The Spirit of Flunkeylam in High Places—The Artists of London in Arms—The Royal Exhibition of Pictures-Lothair Once More-Catholiciam in Britain-A Noble Lord Prevented from Turning Remarks-Ladies' Dresses-Emigration of Furm Laborers.

in common with many other Englishmen. I often rish that some American newspaper would take up a carnest the subject of what is one of our great ational offences, namely, unmitigated flunkeyism. tear in mind that in this term I do not include the all over the world, pay to those who, as the Scriptures say, "are placed in authority over us." I hold—and I think I hold rightly—that the individual who would swagger up to the President of the United States and treat him with any attempt tamiliarity or disrespect would be quite as great at to Queen Victoria. In all lands there are cusoms and observances which ought to be respected journers in the same. But it is very rent with the offence of which we are in Eng and getting every year more guilty. The man who me kneel to ask the Pope's blessing ould be merely doing in that city what the Romans would he who, when presented to Queen or England, would kiss her Majesty's hand. America an individual who asked President is blessing or attempted to kiss the honrable gentleman's hand would probably be shut up a a dangerous innatic. What I complain of is sub-

crable gentleman's hand would probably be shut up as a dangerous tunatic. What I complain of is subserviency when and where none is due, and I proceed to give an example of it which at present is making a great noise in London.

ART AND THE EXHIBITION.

You are, no doubt, aware that we have every year in his modern Eabyloin a great exposition of paintings by living artists. To get a picture into this exhibition is what every young artist is ambitious of; to have one rejected is what he fears most. That a great mumber are and, indeed, must be rejected every year is, no doubt, inevitable. For instance, this season there was hanging room for about 3,000 pictures, and not less than 7,000 were sent in for approval. Among the very many rejected were a pair of portraits of the Prince and Princess of Wales, by a certain Mr. Weigal, a portrait painter who has become fast tonable since he married Lady Rose Pane, sister of the Earl of Westmoreland. These portraits were pushly regarded by the Committee of the Royal Academy as the vertest daubs that were ever sent in to be judged of by the committee, and the Prince and Princess of Wales had expressed themselves exceedingly dispatched with them. But a painter does not marry the sister of an earl for nothing. Mr. Weigal found means of making matters pleasant somewhere or other, and, to the atomishment of every one, after his pictures had been rejected, an order from the Queen, as patron of the Royal Academy, came that they should be hung. Her Majesty was certainly in her right when she gave this order, for it is a prerogative she nosesses in the Royal Academy. But it is one she has never exercised before, and which has never ere this occas on been exercised in the same way. That is, no picture has over been commanded by her Majesty to be hung after its rejection, although such a command tas often been given before a picture never exercised before, and which has never ere this occase on been exercised in the same way. That is, no picture has ever been commanded by her Majesty to be hung after its rejection, although such a command has often been given before a picture has been placed before the committee. Be that, nowever, as it may, the artists of London are furious at what they deem the slight that the committee has allowed to be put upon lised. They say that the Committee of Sclection, having once rejected the portraits, ought never to have given in about them; and that they ought respectfully to have pointed out to her Majesty that they could not recall the decision new hast arrived at. However, the trumph is for Mr. weigul, for there his two pictures are to be seen in the place of most honor in the centre room of the Royal Academy. It is now said that when the Queen gave the order that these portraits should be hung size had no idea whatever that they had already been rejected, and that she is now not. That they are both utterly worthless and "daubs" all who have seen toem say. But, as I said before, an artist who has been fortunate enough to marry the sister of an earl eag do a great many things in England that are forbidden to other men.

of course by this time Mr. Disraeli's novel, "lockant," with have been nearly as much read in America as in England. Among fashionable people of this said of the Atlantic the sensationalism which surrounded this work from the 18th in the shad that all the contrary effect among those in high places which the author evidently endealated upon. The upper ten thousand in London seem to have taken to Catholicism with a vengance. Of course there are among our oldest and best families many who have never been Protestants, and whose ancestors have remained faithful to their own creek time the place of Morioli, the chart of families of the Duke of Morioli, the chart of families of the Duke of Morioli, the chart of families of the Duke of Morioli, the chart of families of the Duke of Morioli, the chart of families of the Duke of Morioli, the chart of families of the Count Families Visional Southwell, Lord Beam of the Count Families of Petre, Lord Arundel of Wardon Lord Powers, Lord Houston, Lord Valx of discrete, Lord Petre, Lord Arundel of Wardon Lord Powers, Lord Bellew, Lord Howard of Countlests, Lord Houston, Lord Houst

The foregoing forms rather a long account of religious matters in London, but the fact is that fashionable life in this city has for the moment gone deligiously mad.

Of ladies' dresses and costumes I have hardly any-

women say, and that is a goo'd deal—that her 'aste surpasses in chasteness anything that has been seen in London for many years, and that her diamonds are simply perfection in their setting. I heard a dispute the other night as to whether Mrs. Motley or the Countess of Sefton was the best dressed woman at the last drawing room, but the general opinion was decidedly in favor of the former.

"donk wiff a VENOEANCE."

Atlength, and not before time, some of the noblemen and genitemen of England, who own large estates, are getting frightened at the tide of emigration toward America, which has this year set in stronger than ever. During the month of May, of which twenty-six days are now over, no fewer 14,000 Englash agricultural laborers have left Liverpool for the United States. This does not include the exodus from Ireland. Farmers throughout the south of England are in despair as to how their crops will be got in this year. It is true that the harvest is still far off, but whole villages are being emptied of their population. It is something quite new for agricultural laborers to emigrate it anything like numbers. But they have got into their heads, and not without reason, that the chance in your country for them is even greater and better than it is for arrisans. In many of our English counties the farm laborer never sees meat more than perhaps once a month, and then he can only afford fat bacon. How can he afford to eat anything like butchers' meat when beef is eight pence and putton ten pence a pound, and he has but eleven shillings a week wages, and has, perhaps, seven or eight children to feed? But, you will say, what has all this to do with fashionable life? I reply, very much. The great mass of our nobility and gentry derive their incomes from their landed estates, and it this emigration continues, which it seems very likely to do, wages must rise and rents fall on all the estates in England. And this, of course, will create a still greater comparative wealth for those who make, or who have made, their mone

Including the Prince of Wales.

In the South Kensington Museum, London, May 25, was to be held a private view of the interior of the great Exhibition of Fans. The exhibition is part of the scheme of the Department of Science and Art for the Art Instruction of Women. To promote this object the department offered prizes in competition for fans painted by the students in the female schools of art in 1868, and again in 1869. The fan mount, to which in the first of these years the oble prize was awarded, is included in this exhibition, and it is intended to continue the competition. Her Majesty Queen Victoria purposes to offer a fan prize for competition at the international Exhibition of 1871. The Society of Arts has also offered its gold medal (of the value of twenty-one guineas) for the second best fan exhibited. The Lady Cornella Guest and Baroness Meyer de Rothschild have each offered a prize of ten pounds for the two next best fans. The Princess Louise will exhibit a fan of her own workmanship at the Exhibition of 1871.

Her Majesty the Queen exhibits seventeen specimens of fans in the collection.

Her Royal Highness Madame la Comtesse de Paris has lent three specimens of fans to the London Exhibition, among which we find the following:—

Diess fan, Modern French. Mount, vellum, painted 1866, by Eugene Lami. Side, ivore, earred & jour, and with the

The single fan exhibited by her Royal Highness the Princess Christian is a dress fan:-remeess Cartsual is a dress lim:—
Modern French. Mount, richly painted on veilum, the entre representing a Spanish collation, with music and landing. Side, pierced dvorr on mother-of-part, carreed ning fill in variogate for the figure leid, and arricolate fill of the present of the figure leid, and fill of the Carteelle of the Duchess of Orleans, and presented by the Conte de Paris to Princess Heisna on ter marriage to Frince Christian.

Modern French fan. Mount, vellum, painted by the Frince de Reuse, "The grant ball given by the Empress at the Hotel of Albo." Reverse, her Majosty's opher in griadle. Siled, to the Frinces Mathide, a bouget of roses, leavest at the Hotel of the Friese Mathide, a bouget of roses. Reverse at each the Friese Mathide, a bouget of roses. Reverse at each the Friese Mathide, a bouget of roses. Reverse at each the first shade of the Friese Mathide, a bouget of roses. Reverse at each the first shade of the Friese Mathide, a bouget of roses, the words and the imperial crown in gold. Modern French fan, Mount, vellum, painted by Vidal and G. Herve, "La me re and Amoura." Sick, mother of pearl, carved ornaments, enriched with gold. Produced by M. Alexandre, Eventailliste, Paris. Presented to ber Majessy the Empress on the occasion of the distribution of the prizes at the Paris Ethibition. 1855. French fan, Mount, modern, vellum painted, landscape, with figures reposing. Stick, time of Louis XV., tvory, carved and pierced, pastoral figures; guards, carved medailions, "Women playing the mandoline." The sitck is and to have belonged to a fan of Madame la Marquies de Pompadour.

The following are, among others, also contributors of fans:—La vicomicesse de Beausster, Bowager Countesse of Craven, Lady Drake, la Comitesse Dichatel, the Countess of Dudley, Sir P. De M. G. Egerion, Bart., M. P.; General Sir J. Hope Grant, G. C. B.; the Countess Granville, the Indian Museum and the Department of Science and Art, Mrs. A. H. Layard, Lady Lindsay, Princess Metternich, la Duchesse de Monchy, la Comitesse de Nardaillac, the Duchess of Northumberland, the Baroness Metternich, la Duchesse de Monchy, la Comitesse de Rothschild, the Countess of Shaftesbury, the Countess of Tankerville, the Jounness of Warwick and Lady Watt,

guese Movement-Imitation or Sympathy?-The Exile of the Bourbons a Blow to the

Surrounding Thrones.

MADRID, May 25, 1870. The military revolution at Lisbon has caused a good deal of excitement in political circles, and has given rise to speculations as to what will be the final result of the outbreak. The military revolt at Lisoon to the cry of "Viva Saldanha !" "Down with the government !" is similar in many respects to the almost exclusively military outbreak at Madrid in June, 1866, to the cry of "Viva Prim !" "Down with the government !" The immediate result, however is very different. In the bloody Spanish combat of June, 1866, the existing government triumphed after some 2,000 troops and civilians, between killed and

wounded, had been put hors de combat.

At Lisbon the losses have been comparatively triding and the triumph of the revolutionary party compiete. In June, 1866, the Spanish government crushed the rebellion; but their triumph was tem-porary; the reigning dynasty received its death wound. The corneratone of the House of Bourbon was knocked away, and, after swaying to and fro for a while, the whole edifice fell with a crash that shook more than one other dynasty and startled monarchs whose thrones were regarded hitherto as the firmest among the firm.

At Lisbon the revolution has triumphed and the royal family may be considered as prisoners of the fortunate old General Saldanha. The King has received a grand lesson touching the littleness of royalty and how short the time which it takes to convert kings into exiles; how majesty in purple robes, with crown and sceptre, may be made to crouch at the feet of an old soldier like a whipped cur. The throne of Luis of Portugal is in a shaky condition.

robes, with crown and sceptre, may be made to crouch at the feet of an old soldier like a whipped cur. The throne of Luis of Portugal is in a shaky condition.

Earthquakes are not unfrequent at Lisbon, and are often dangerous in the extreme; but to Dom Luis political earthquakes of Jast week jerked him from nis throne on to the carpet. Old Saldanna took compassion and led him again to the royal chair. Let him beware of the next terremoto—that may pitch him out of the window.

FORTUGUESE BISTORY.

The Portuguese papers are not so replete in their accounts of the late movement as I could wish. The following is what I have been able to gather:—

The military movement was initiated by the battation No. 5. All the companies belog mustered Captain Pina Vidai barangued the froops, calling upon them to upset the Ministry and "proclaim" the brave Marshal saldanna. The soldiers, as one man, gave their consent in loud "vivas" for the old Duke. The Colonel of the regiment ran great risk of losing his life, for he opposed the movement. The men, however, contented themselves in making him prisoner. At half-past twelve three shots were heard in La Plaza Neuva, which is supposed to have been a signal for the Tenth regiment of infantry, for it at once left its quarters. Major Pimenta, of the cavalry, took charge of the Plaza de Armas (Arsenal). A sergeant of the detachment of artillery in charge of the Castillo de San Jorge opened the powder magazine and gave the necessary quantity of powder to fire the salute of twenty-one guns at daybreak, which was done amidist deafening vivas for the constitutional charter," "the people," "the army," and "Marshal Saldanha."

A good many people had already entered the arsenal, the plan of the insurrectionists belog, in case of need, to arm the citizens in its defence, while they engaged the troops still faithful to the government. The Fifth regiment of chasseurs guarded the half of the Sixteenth, nearly the half of the regiment of chasseurs soo, 2, and a good part of artiliery No. 3. With al

kept up for about ten minutes.

The royal troops, on discovering the Marshal, raised deafening cheers, with "Viva et viejo ?"—long live the old man!—"Cease firing !" "Let us join him!" and the like. It is said that the troops did not know they were firing on Saidanas, and when they did know it they seized and made prisoners of their commanding officers.

As soon as Saidanha entered the plaza all the sol-

diers flocked round him. El Abuelo (the Grandlainer), as the Portuguese, and especially the troops,
love to call the Duky, entered the palace and was at
once received by the King.

What passed between the King and Saldanha is
not known, but at daybreak a squadron of lancers
left the palace in great haste and soon returned with
the Duke de Louie mounted on horseback and surrounded by troops to protect him from attack.
Louie (Prime Minister) refused to endorse the resignation of the Minister; The King appointed the
Marshal Prime Minister and Minister for War. In
the meanwhile the other Ministers were first in the
Ministry of the Interior with the Governor and the
Commander of Division of Lisbon and the Commander of the Municipal Guard. Afterwards they
went to the Barracks del Carmen, where they remained till the morning. The troops that remained
faithful to the government were the Municipal
Guard, cavalry and infantry; a few chasseurs of the
Second regiment, another infantry force of the Tenth
regiment, a battalion of the Sixteenth regiment and
four pieces of artillery of the Third served by
recruits. These were the forces which remained
faithful to the government at daybreak in the
Terreiro do Pazo.

Saldanha sent an order to Visconde de Santiago,
Commander General of Division, to join the troops
that had not taken part in the events. The Count
answered that he could not obey the order, as ho
only recognized the Louie Ministry.

At half-past six o'clock A. M. the forces in Terreiro do Pazo.

Daybrad and formed in front of the
Palace de Necesidades. They were still prepared for
battle. There they remained for some time, re-

rebel.

THE PROFIE.

The population in Lisbon remained quiet, except those who went to the Castle of San Jorge. In fact, the majority knew nothing till the grand salute of twenty-one gans was fired.

LITERATURE.

Criticisms of New Books

THE LIFE OF BISMARCE, PRIVATE AND POLITICAL.
With Descriptive Notices of his Ancestry. By John
George Louis Hesckiel. Translated and edited by
Kenneth R. H. slackenzle, F. S. A., F. A. S. L.
New York: Harper & Brothers.
Much of the historical value of this biography is

st because of the excessive partisanship of the author. His materials for making the work the ample, it being evident, from the facts parrated and from the numerous private letters written by the Prussian Premier to his wife and others, that the source from which Berr Hesektel drew them was none other than the Count himself. The book is, we admit, very interesting. It gives us a charming pleture of Bismarck's domestic life; shows us German life among the nigher classes, and introduces us to terms of social familiarity with the man who outwitted Napoleon and deteated Francis Joseph. The life of Bismarck is minutely and, for the most part, accurately detailed, and the fact that the author was evidently inspired by the subject imparts to the book a sort of semi-official air which makes it all the more destrable to read it. Then, again, the style in which it is written is graphic and emericaning. These are the merits of this biography. Its demerits are comprised in the extravagant landstions of Bismarck, whom Herr Heseklel would have us believe to be little short of perfection. His defence of absolution is praised, his arbitrary acts are defended—in short, hero worship is so apparent throughout the work that we cannot place any reliance upon the estimate formed of Bismarck's character. Now, we have as high an opinion of Count Bismarck as it is possible to easily hold. No person can question his great abilities, his skill and his daring in diplomacy; for these he has manifested too planly to the world for any one to deny his possession of them. But to write a history of his life, such as will stand the test of criticism, some other pen is needed than that of Herr Heseklel, who is entirely too prejudiced in favor of Bismarck and absolutism to do justice to the opponents of the Count and to democracy. ture of Bismarck's domestic life; shows us German

Less impassioned than Bosquet was and less heatrical than Hyacinthe is, Pere Lacordaire was abler than either of these great French preachers. A convert to Catholicism, he remained through life a a liberal of the school of Montalembert. Although some of his writings were condemned by the Pope Gregory XVL) and he submitted to the will of this superior, he never abandoned those ideas of liberalism, united to a pure Catholicism, which have enceared him to the Gallican Church. It was in 1841 that he appeared, or rather reappeared, at Notre Dame, and delivered the first of the series of discourses which have made his name famous and which we have in the work before us. He produced immense excitement; thousands flocked to hear him; there was a great religious revival, and to his efforts were due, in some measure, the comparative moderation of the red republicans at the revolution of 1848. Lacordaire's last great "conference" tion of 1848. Lacoritaire's last great "conference" was held in Paris in 1853. Soon after he was appointed director of the Gollege of Sofrèze, and eight years later the britiant and giffed Dominican monk passed away from earth. We need nardly say that the sermons before us are well worthy of perusal. They detend and uphold the dogmas of the Catholic Church and they teach religion in its purest and most exaited sense. Not alone for their theological arguments are they valuable. Here religion is also argued from historical standpoints, all tending to prove the truth and grandeur of Christianity above all other faiths. We feel certain that all persons who may obtain a copy of this volume will feel as much pleasure in the perusal of its contents as we have. The sermons are well translated and the mechanical excention of the book is in every respect praise-worthy.

THE SCOTTISH MINSTREE IS the title of a work published by William W. Swayne, of this city and Brooklyn, uniform with the "Library Edition of Standard Works," containing the poems of Byron, Standard Works," containing the poems of Byron. Shakspeare, the works of Josephus, of Swift, of De Foe and others, and which, by the way, is remarkably cheap, considering the substantial manner in which the edition is gotten up. The volume before us contains "the songs of Scotland subsequent to Burns, with memoirs of the poets." The editor, Kev. Charles Rogers, historiographer to the Historical Society, has performed his work admirably well, the contents of the work being in every respect worthy of perusal.

A very prominent volume in the "Library of Won ders" Messrs. Scribner & Co. are publishing is the "Wonders of the Human Body," translated from the French of A. Le Pileur. It is an admirable work. It gives to the reader an intimate knowledge of anatomy and physiology, the utility of which all will admit. The style is pure and elevated. Nothing is said which can shock or repel the most modest reader. As in all French scientific works of this class knowledge is imparted in a most agreeable manner. It is really delightful to study the human body as it is here taught. We hearthly recommend the book to all persons interested in so important a subject as—themselves.

A new edition of George Sand's famous novel, "Consucio," has been published by Peterson & Brothers, of Philadelphia. This work, the best written by Madame Dudevant, is one that all should read. In none other of her novels is the style equal in purity and originality to this. Consuelo is a cha-racter impossible of real existence; but as an ideal creation it has no superfor—hardly, in fact, an equal. The volume before us is handsomely printed and bound, the covers being especially attractive.

GUAGE, by Hermann D. Wragge, has been published by D. Appleton & Co., of this city. The author is Professor of Germ an in the public schools of the city of New York and has brought his great experience to bear upon the work, which, from a cursory glance, we are inclined to praise highly. The novel principle on which it is compiled is excellent, and we have no doubt that it will be found effective and trustworthy by all who

Mr. Ezra Seaman has written a very interesting work on "The American System of Government" (New York: Charles Scribner & Co.), in which he de-(New York: Charles Scribner & Co.), in which he describes "its character and workings, its defects, outside party machiner and influences and the prosperity of the people under its protection." The defects of our system of government are pointed out as tending to demoralize our people and as threatening the stability of our institutions; and Mr. Seaman suggests numerous reforms to arrest our downward course. One chapter of the work is devoted to a consideration of the woman question, and the conclusion is gained that the proper sphere of woman is the domestic circle, with, of course, certain exceptions. The book is interesting and is thoughtfully written.

s the little volume entitled "Lifting the Veil." (New York: Charles Scribner & Co.) The book contains a story of an intensely religious nature, fairly written and likely to be read with interest by church members for the sake of the moral it contains.

Charles Scribner & Co. have published a new edition of "Ancient Law: Its Connection with the Early History of Society, and its Relation to Modern Ideas." History of Society, and its Relation to Modern Ideas.

This work is the production of itemy Summer Maine, and contains an introduction by Professor Theodore W. Dwight. It first appeared in print in this country in 1884, and the demand for a new edition is an evidence of the favor with which the public have re-

BRAZIL.

Opening of Parliament-Address by the Em peror-Financial Condition of Brazil-The Slave Question-The Convent Matter-Comte D'Eu Deluged by Deputations.

mp and ceremony. At one o'clock in the afteron his Majesty took his seat, and, after bowing to

noon his Majesty took his seat, and, after bowing to the Senators and Deputies, read the following address to the representatives of the nation:—

With a feeling of the most lively pleasure at finding myself surrounded by the national representation, I render thanks to the All-Powerful, and I congratulate myself and you on the happy and glorious termination of the war we have sustained during five years, always with honor to our arms, against the ex-President of the republic of Paraguay. The well-grounded hopes which I manifested at the opening of the last legislative session have been realized, of seeiing our valiant soldiers4ed to a final victory under the command of my much-loved and valued son-lnaw, Army Marshal the Comte d'Eu. The trust which I reposed in the Brazilian firmness and patriotism has been amply justified, and history will bear witness in all time that the present generation showed fiself constant and unshaken in the unanimous intent to avenge the honor of Brazil. The rejoicing of the glorious events which have placed an end to sacrifices so noble, the enthushasm wiff which it has shown its grattade to the volunteers, the national gianrd, the army and the navy, are its due homage to heroism and the merited reward of their proved devotion to the national cause. The valuable and legal co-operation of our brave allies co-operated greaty to the results obtained in the long, stubborn struggle in which we were engaged.

Arguer and Most Worthey Representatives of their deeds, illustrious examples of civism and bravery. The government is engaged in realizing with the republic of Paraguay, in accordance with the treaty of alliance of May I, 1865, and the protocols annexed to it, the necessary agreements for assuring the permanency and advantages of peace. The public tranquillity continues unaitered. We maintain relations of the most perfect irrendship with all nations. The progressive increase of the public tranquillity continues unaitered. We maintain relations of the most perfect irrendship with all n

report, from which it appears that the total deficit revenues from the outbreak of the war with Paraguay to the present time aggregates \$385,336,149. The revenue meanwhile has steadily increased from \$64,776,843 in 1866 to \$84,937,127 in 1869 and \$90,000. 000 the present year. The receipts for the years 18:1-2 at the same figures, with an estimated ex-penditure of \$10,000,000 less each year. This surplus of course, be applied to the reduction of the

penditure of \$10,000,000 less each year. This surpruswill, of course, be applied to the reduction of the
national debt.

In the Chambers no business of any importance is
doing, and the members are iding. One Deputy, a
conservative, of course, there being no others in the
House, has given notice of an interpellation to know
"what are the views of the imperial government
relative to the solution of the great question of the
service element of the empire." The 14th is fixed for
its coming on. As may be seen from the Emperor's
speech, the government does not intend to introduce any emancipation measure, but it is said that the
Premier has let it be known that he will not oppose the
proposing of a measure from any other source. If the
interpellation for the 14th do not bring forth a satisfactory declaration of the policy of the government
it is understood that one of the opposition leaders in
the Senate—probably Conseibeiro Zacarias—will
move a resolution that it is expection that measures
shall be taken for the initiation of emancipation,
which it is thought will have the effect of committing the House to an anti-slavery poincy.

The Supreme Tribunal of Justice has convicted
the two desembargadores of the Appeal Court of
Retasam, who declined to judge an appeal ordered in
the case of the Baron de Manz against the San Paulo
Railroad Company on the grounds of no appeal
lying from the Judge appealed from. In the present
case the supreme Tribunal was judge, jury and prosecution, and had declared the judges guilty when
it ordered the prosecution before itself. On a fresh
order to entertain the appeal, two more deacmbargadores also declined going into it, but it is now
before two others who have not yet reported. The
matter is likely to come before the Legislature as the
courts completely disagree.

The Cass of the nun wanting to get out of the
Ainda convent is going on, and the first

matier is likely to come before the Legislature as the courts completely disagree.

The case of the nun wanting to get out of the Ajuda convent is going on, and the first examination under the ecclesiastical process has taken place. The nun is said to have been forced by her friends to take the vell. It would seem, by decrees issued at various times, that the general doctrine of the government has been that it is competent to allow monks and nuns to return to secular life, without regard to the ecclesiastical power, and that keeping nuns or monks in convents against their free will is contrary to the spirit of the constitution.

The town deluge of deputations to the Comte d'Eu continues, and that from the country is beginning to come. The Jockey Clab have given him a handsome white horse and a set of gold mounted harness, and the schools have begun to drop in upon him with the obvious intent of advertising them well. The admirens of Caxias are about to present him with the jewelled Grand Cross of the Grear of Peter the First, and those of Ozorio are preparing great doings for the 24th of May, the anniversary of the great battle of 1866, in which it is said the Paraguayans lost 12,009 men.

Bank bills on London have dropped to 231gd. to the milrels, and sovereigns have risen to 101600.

No steamer from the river Plate has arrived since

the milreis, and sovereigns have risen to 101600.

No steamer from the river Plate has arrived since
the 6th to add to the news I forwarded by the mati
steamer for Bordeaux which left that day.

EXTRAORDINABY CASE OF INSANITY.

Unaccountable Action of a Jersey Policeman A few days ago, near the Market street depot, in Newark, the attention of the venerable Ben Gott was attracted to a large crowd in the square, and, pushing his way through, he discovered a woman struggling violently with two men, one of whom wore the uniform of a Phillipsburg policeman. On inquiry it was discovered that the woman was a ray ing mantic, named Caroline Smith, of Phillipsburg. Further inquiry developed the fact that the officer had been instructed to bring her to Newark, and there turn her adrift on the community: shat on the way thither she had became so violent in the cars that a second officer had to be called in at Elizabeth; and that an abortive attempt had been made to get her out of the cars at the Chestnut street depot in Newark, the plan being apparently to place her on the platform and then leave her to the mercy of strangers, or rather place strangers at her mercy. The unfortunate woman scratched, fore and bit whenever she got a chance. Uncle Ben linsted that the Phillipsburg man should not leave his charge, and ordered him to take her to the station house, which he did, giving his name as John R. Baker, No. 1. He left the woman in charge of the Newark authorities, with the understanding that as soon as he could get back home he would consuit with his superiors about the woman. Nothing has since been heard of the officer or from the Phillipsburg authorities. In the meantime Caroline tore every stirch off her back and persisted in remaining in her cell throughout Westnesday night to puris naturatious. She refused everything in the way of food or drink and behaved most violently to the prison attendants. Yesterday afternoon she was placed in a straight jacket and removed to the county fail. Her case and the action of Baker is to be officially inquired into. second officer had to be called in at Elizabeth; and

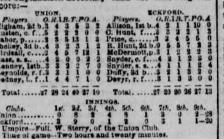
THE MANHATTAN MARKET.

Work to be Commenced on the Building Next Week-A Splendid Structure to be Erected. The Manhattan Market Company propose breaking ground next week for the grand Central Market, which is to be erected in that part of the city bounded by Tairty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets and Eleventh and Twelfth avenues and the bulkheads. A little army of laborers has been engaged, and the work will be prosecuted with vigor until completed. The space to be copered by the building, which will be the largest under one roof in the world, is 160,000 yards, and the estimated cost of the structure is \$1,000,000. One-half of the required capital has been subscribed for already, but it being considered desirable to enlist the interest of the butchers and keepers of market stalls in the enterprise, the company's books will be opened in a few days for subscriptions for the remainder of the stock. The dilapidated and horrible condition of Washington Market and the other wretched cribs in the city where the daily wants of the people are supplied render it necessary that there should be no delay in completing this magnificent market, which, in its ample interior accommodations and splendid architectural appearance, will rival the best markets of Europe. The situation of the proposed building is admirable and there can be no doubt that when completed it will be what its name implies—the Central Market of the motropolis. army of laborers has been engaged, and the

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Union vs. Eckford-The Morrisanians Vic Both the Union and Eckford clubs will show

themselves shortsighted if they do not immediately provide ambuiances to remove their maimed and ounded from the fields. On Saturday last the catener of the Eckfords was struck in the eye by a bail, which not only closed but painted in variegated hues that player's right optic. On Wednesday, as if not to be outdone by Price's achievement, Bu catcher of the Unions, presented his eye to swiftly tipped ball, the consequence of which was a blackened and swollen left eye for him. Waen these players met yester-day at Tremont, each to do service for his club, the mote and the beam were detected. During the progress of the game yesterday Duffy, third base of he Eckfords, outdid both the former gentlemen by taking a stinger on the bridge of the nose, and there-by bunged up both peepers at once, besides giving the spectators a most practical idea of the blood-let-ting powers of this new agent of phiebotomy. In excuse for devoting the opening remarks to the injuries sustained by the players named, rather than to the game itself, it may be said that the greater interest attaches to them. Aside from the injury sustained yesterday by Burly there was nothing more noticeable than the uniformly miscrable play of both nines. There were but few spectators present, but the poor play cannot be attributed to this fact. The ball used was an exceedingly lively one, and when it came skipping along the field it.



the Union grounds proved a non-interesting affair. A rumor prevailed a few days ago that Charles Mills. catcher of the Mutuals, had been invited to fill that post for the Atlantos. His absence yesterday from the Mutuals confirmed the truth of the rumor in the minds of some people. Below is the score:—

minus of some people. Below is the score:

Players. O.R.H.F.PO.4.** Players.** O.R.H.T.PO.4.*

**Creathead.s.s.5 0 1 1 1 5 E. Mills.ist b 3 4 8 7 0

Beardsloy, i.f. 1 3 3 3 3 0 Eggler, c. f. 5 9 2 3 1 0

Beardsloy, i.f. 2 3 7 2 0 Nelson, s. 3 5 3 3 3 5

H. Campbell, 1 3 3 14 0 Patterson, 21 7 5 9 2 2

Butter, Sto. 3 2 2 5 2 1 Hatfield, c. 3 5 5 5 13 1

Forsyth, c. f. 4 1 1 1 2 0 Martin, f. 2 8 3 4 0 0

H. Campbell, Swandell, 34

Atlantic and Eckford to-day at Capitoline, and

Mutual and Irving at the Union.

The game between the Haymakers of Troy and the Olympics at Washington, yesterday, did not progress further than the beginning of the last part of the fifth inning, the Haymakers being at the bat. The game was then called on account of the rain. Much disappointment was felt at the inability of the clubs to get through the last innings and thereby make a complete game. When the game was called the accression of to i in favor of the clympics. The Olympics scored two runs in the first, one in the second and two in the fifth inning, while the Haymakers had made only one run in the second inning.

inning, while the Haymakers had made only one run in the second inning.

The Haymakers will play the Nationals at Washington to-day.

The Stars, of Brooklyn, arrived in Washington yesterdays, and will play the Olympics to-day it the condition of the grounds will permit.

JOURDAN'S POLICE.

Distinguished Executions and Promotions-Surgeons "Out Out" and Gentlemen "Cut In"-The Last Shuffle.

With the amendation of the old hymn, it is safe his wonders to perform" (or his peelers to reform). Since he took the reins at the Central Office great and radical changes have been effected in every case for the better government of the force. What Jourdan recommends is usually coincided in by the Commissioners. For years the Board of Police Surgeons has been a close corporation, whose members have been in the habit of boasting that they have more influence at Albany than the Commissioners. They have been in a few iso-tated instances deflant and insolent to their superfors, the Commissioners, who could not brook such indignities. The result is that the Board— Messrs. Benjamin Franklin Manierre, Henry Smith, Joseph A. Bosworth and Matthew T. Brennan-have within a few days devoted their attention to the re-

within a few days devoted their attention to the reconstruction of the SURGIOAL ARM OF THE FORCE.

In addition to previously announced changes in the Board of Police Surgeons, the Police Board yesterday removed Surgeons, and substituted in their stead Surgeons H. O. Ely, A. E. M. Purdy fone of the lately removed surgeons; and F. E. Hutchinson.

The Board also, on information furnished, found that the deputies of the Board of Surgeons—Drs. Donor and Frazer—were in no way responsible for their action as surgeons supposed to cover the Contral Police Office day and night, and yesterday, without consulting the police surgeons, removed these gentlemen and appointed, as by virue of section 21, chapter 95, as patroimen, detailed Surgeons Mott and Thomas as Central Office surgeons at all hours of the day and night. Surgeon Mott, who has an extensive practice, will likely decline the appointment.

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TRANSPERS.

Proceeding to other business the Board transferred Sergeant George E. Towns, of the Twenty-eighth precluct, to the Third precinct.

ROMOTIONS.

Roundsman E. P. Whitcomb, of the Seventh precinct, was promoted to Acting Sergeant of the Nine-teenth; Roundsman William Porcher, of the Twenty-sixth precinct, to Acting Sergeant of Twenty-sixth precinct, to Acting Sergeant of the Sixteenth.

The following patrolmen were promoted to roundsman of Twenty-ninth; George Little, Seventeenth, to Twenty-eighth; Jonas A. Houghton, Twentieth, to Twenty-eighth; Jonas A. Houghton, Twentieth, to Twenty-eighth; J. M. Dorcey, Fourth, to Seventh, and Stephen Keating, Twenty-ninth, to Twenty-ninth.

uinth.

Later in the day the Board held a session and removed J. A. K. Duval, operator at the Central Police Office. Mr. Duval is a nephew of ex-Superintendent Kennedy, and his removal remains unexplained.

A "PUB. FUNC." IN A DILEMMA. The natty, courteons and proverblatly gallant

Mayor of the city of Newark, N. J., Mr. Frederick W. Ricord, was placed in rather an embarrassing pre-dicament during the afternoon of the day before yesterday. His Honor had escorted a lady friend to the depot of the Newark and New York Railroad, the depot of the Newark and New York Railroad, on Broad street, and was sitting with her in the ladies' room, quietly chatting and putling a cigar watting for the train to get ready for starting. Suddenly he was pounced upon by Pat Chinton, the depot master, who is no respecter of persons, and peremptorily ordered him to leave the room. "Get out o' this," said he, laying his hands on the Mayor with a touch not remarkable for its gentleness. "I wonder you don't have more manners than to smoke in the ladies' room," continued Pat, serenely oblivious that he was assailing no less a personage than the Chief Magistrate of the city. The latter was so mortified at the brusqueness of the man as to be rendered speechless. He left the room abruptly and took a later train. The incident has occasioned not a little talk and quite a deal of laughter all parties, It is a question whether Pat does not now feel more annoyed than did his Honor. The former says it might have been General Grant himself for all he knew.

STOLE A HORSE AND WASON.

John Abrahams, alias Williams, a young man for-Twenty-seventh street, on Wednesday last stole a horse and wagon belonging to his employer, valued at \$500, and drove it to Newburg. Orange county, where he was arrested by detective Mulligan, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, yesterday, and returned to the scite with the property. He was arraigned before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, yesterday attenuous, and pleading guilty to the charge was committed to answer.

Sharp Attack by a Madrid Paper on the Administration in Cuba.

The Island a Prey to a Number of Families-The Recent Debate in Congress-Its Effect Here-The Spanish Press on the Alleged Cruelties Practised by the Troops-The Proposed Commission-News of the Insurrection.

HAVANA, June 4, 1870. of matters in this island by the Sufragio Universal, a paper recently established in Madrid evidently in the interest of the republicans. The Spanish motto in Cuba at present is, "He who is not with us is a Latamped as the organ of the Cuban insurgents. Exhave been collected by the government and are republished by the city journals at the request of the Captain General's secretary. Evidently this is with odious and tyrannical administration of affairs in this island, extending through so many years, and the anomalous relation which revolutionize here and the malign influence of the volum-teers upon the colonical government are severely

and existence which the Antilles are dragging out.

Many satirical questions, and difficult to answer, concerning matters here are propounded.

With these extracts is published an article from Et Diarto Español, of Madrid, defending Rodas and the other officials assailed. Everybody is reading and commenting upon them, and though the Stafragio Universat in its articles may be controlled by prejudice and opposition to the existing govern-ment, and may do injustice to the persons referred to, if it succeeds in arousing a spirit of inquiry in

reference to the true condition of affairs here good must result.

The recent debate in the House of Representatives on the Cuban question, following on the arrival of Mr. Phillips, late Consul at Santiago de Cuba, naturally excites much interest here. The foolish em-

aur generals and soldiers are very far from proposing to themselves for models the heroes of the Shanadosh.

The conductors of the Vox de Cuba, like all Spaniards, seem to have such a high idea of the power of gold and the propriety of being influenced by it that they invariably attribute the opinions and actions of their opponents to it. It desiles that Mr. Philitps was in any danger in Cuba, or that the treatment he received affords any base of complaint.

The alleged cruelties practised by the Spanish authorities and troops in this island are being commented on extensively by the press of Spain, and naturally this has called out the journals here. These pronounce the statements white lase in general terms, without mentioning what they are. The simple fact is, all prisoners of war are put to death. This is the rule and the exceptions are rare. If peradventure they are brought into the cities by the columns in operation a summary court martial follows, but as preparations for their execution are generally going on at the same time perhaps it is not too much to pronounce such a trial farcical. By

generally going on at the same time periaps it is not too much to pronounce such a trial farcical. By far the greater number are, however, not brought in. After being questioned by the commander he signifies to his subaltern to take them on in advance of the column, where they are shot down and left there food for vultures. Very often these prisoners are innocent country people—that is, innocent of any overt act and not taken with arms. The quick, remorateless choking to death of Golcouria and the brothers aguero, and the more recent shooting of the young soo of Gespedes, are fresh in the mind of Christendom. There are well authenticated accounts of horrible cruelties practised by contra guerillas and certain battalions enlisted for the war and made up of the very seam of the island—the majority criminals; but these are condemned by the government and the very great mass of Spaniards, who cannot be made responsible for them, further than they are naturally encouraged by the indiscriminate massacre of all prisoners of war. This has been going on for nearly two years. They are facts as well known as possible. The killing of prisoners is admitted and justified. They say "the insurgents are not beligerents, but bandits and assassins, outlaws whom any one is justified in killing." As to the proposition to send a commission from the United States to the Island to get at the truth, it is an excelent one, provided it be permitted to go among the Cubans to take testimony. Otherwise it is of course principus. It is not probable and killing would be gotten up for the benefit of the members of the commission.

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The news from the insurrectionary districts is of little interest, in furtherance of his preparations for coming home the Captain General sends to the Gazette an extended and very detailed account of operations in the Camaguey, from which as a conclusion is drawn the "total annihilation of the rebellion." In some of the encounters it is admitted that the troops met with determined resistance, but the usual victories are in the end reported. Among the presented and captured are the wife of Ignacio Agramonte and the families of Arglagoz, Guerra, Cisneros, Simoni, Stephens and otners of Puerto Principe. The killing of the chiefs Goyo Mola, Enrique Mora and Joaquin Guzman is reported. Some correspondence of Agramonte of interest was captured. Ossar Cespedes, son of the President, was shot on the 29th.

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In the Eastern Department the insurgents are holding their own, and seem to be inflicting considerable loss on the Spaniards. On the 16th of May Marcano attacked the tenancy called Congo, which he burned, killing four volunteers. According to Spanish accounts the contra guerilas marched out in pursuit of his party, and succeeded in killing the chief, Gabriel Perez, and eleven men. They also came upon a hospital containing twenty sick and wounded. A fight had taken place near the river Bury, which the insurgents, under Modesto Diaz, were about crossing. The Spaniards acknowledge a loss of seven wounded and four contused. In the jurisdiction of Santiago and in Las Tunas small encounters are reported. In Clentuegos D. Highilo Moreirio Espinosa has been sentenced to death for the crime of distoyaity.

So much criticism has followed on the manner in which embargoed properties have been administered that the Captain General has seen fit to address a circular to the commission, which consists of nine articles explanatory of the duties. Under these the members are held to a strict accountability, and if they are carried out will put a stop to the dishonesty which is so generally believed to exist.

Yesterday afternoon about twenty ladies of the above institution met in room No. 24 Cooper Union, the President Mrs. Charlotte Fowler Wells, in the enair. The object of the Bureau, which was but recently organized, is to afford Southern women who are strangers in the city, or any who may come here. an opportunity to prepare themselves for the use ful professions. Miss Halloway, the secretary, has already received several letters from ladies in the South requesting the Bureau to procure for them south requesting the intread to produce for them suitable boarding places, where there will be no sectional feeling existing. The organization propose to obtain an office in some good and central locality and then to have a large quantity of circular printed, which they will distribute throughout the Southern States, stating the object of the association.

Southern States, stating the object of the association.

The ladies of the organization say there are a great many women in the South who are desirous of coming to New York to obtain employment, or to perfect themselves in some profession whereby they may obtain an housest living, but that they are deterred from so doing because they have no triends or acquaintances here to assist them in any way? and it is to supply this want that the Southern Women's Bureau is formed.

Upon motion Mrs. Coleman, Mrs., Longstreet and Mrs. Townsend were constituted a committee to draft a constitution and bylaws, after which the meeting adjourned, to meet again next Thursday, At the same thus and place.